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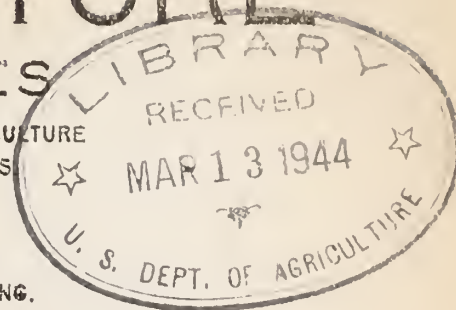


# COTTON LITERATURE

## SELECTED REFERENCES

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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

West Indies (British) Imperial dept. of agriculture.  
Report on the agricultural department, Montserrat,  
1929-31. Trinidad, 1932. 30 p.

"The continued depression in the Sea Island Cotton  
market results in large quantities of Montserrat  
cotton remaining unsold."-Letter of transmittal.

Cotton experiments: p.4-6. Selection work and spac-  
ing experiments.-Green bug and pink bollworm in-  
vestigation, 1930 season: p.6-7.-Cotton seed fields:  
p.7-8. Cultivation of pedigreed cotton seed fields,  
includes recommendations of Dr. Harland.-Cotton in-  
dustry, 1929: p.8; 1930, 1931: p.9.-Montserrat Co. Oil  
Extraction factory: p.8.-Table of cotton returns  
for the past 22 years: p.10.

West Indies (British) Imperial dept. of agriculture.  
Report on the agricultural department, St. Vincent,  
for the year 1931. Trinidad, 1932. 32 p. illus.  
Cotton: p.3-4, 13-15, 31-32.

Work connected with insect and fungus pests and  
their control: p.7-10. Cotton worm (Alabama argil-  
lacea, Hubn.), the pink bollworm (Platyedra goss-  
piella), the cotton stainer (Dysdercus delauneyi),  
Arrowroot worm (Calpodes ethlius)

Genetics

Kiangsu Province (China) Cotton experiment station.  
Methods now in use in breeding chicken-foot cotton  
in Kiangsu Provincial cotton experiment station.  
Nantung, Kiangsu, China, June 1931. 98 p. tables.  
In Chinese.

Leplae, E. Expériences sur les variétés de cotons.  
Agriculture et Elevage au Congo Belge, v.6, no.12,  
Sept.3, 1932, p.133-136. illus. (Published at 34,  
Rue de Stassart, Bruxelles, Belgium)  
Experiments on cotton varieties.

Pan'kina, A. O vspomogatel'nykh metodakh v selekt-  
sionnoi i nauchno-issledovatel'skoi rabote s khlop-  
chatnikom. Tashkent, Nauchno-issledovatel'skii Insti-  
tut po Khlopkovodstvu. Bulletin no.7-8, 1931, p.29-  
35. illus. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.)  
On auxiliary methods of selection and scientific



investigations with cotton.

"The success of any breeding work depends on the wealth of diversity of the original material. For this reason expeditions have been made and a collection built up which embraces all the diversity of all the cotton-growing countries of the world. Among the material collected are varieties which under the conditions of Central Asia show no signs of boll-production until advanced autumn. Over 500 specimens of these are under investigation and they possess a great number of very valuable characters. Some of these have large bolls weighing up to 8 gm. Early ripening Egyptian types with bolls weighing 3-3.5 gm. have appeared. Many of the late types have proved highly drought-resistant, suitable for poor soils and resistant to a variety of diseases. The only difficulty is in inducing them to flower. For this purpose various methods have been tried."-Textile Institute Journal, v.23, no.4, Apr.1932, p. A156.

The methods are described.

#### Agronomy

Développement agricole et culture du coton au Brésil. Agriculture et Elevage au Congo Belge, v.6, no.12, Sept.3, 1932, p.140-141. (Published at 34, Rue de Stassart, Bruxelles, Belgium)

Agricultural development and culture of cotton in Brazil.

Ela, G.A. Sand-sowing in growing cotton. Cairo, Egypt, 1932. 12 p. illus. (Egypt. Ministry of agriculture. Tech. and Sci. Serv. Bul. 122)

Describes experiments to test sowing cotton with cone-dibbles with both soil coverings and sand. Concludes that "the cone-dibble, especially with sand covering, gives earlier germination, and more healthy, more vigorous and more uniform seedlings."

Feng, Che Fang. Technic involved in comparative tests of cotton. Feb. 1932. 190 p. typewritten.

Bibliography: p.173-190.

Thesis (M.S.) - Cornell.

Contains a general review of the principles and practice of cotton tests and yield tests for other crops than cotton.

A copy is available in the library of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Report of the cotton specialist, Empire cotton growing corporation, for the year 1931. Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, v.29, no.8, Aug. 1932, p.620-625. (Published at Salisbury, Rhodesia)

Tidmore, J.W., and Williamson, J.T. Experiments with commercial nitrogenous fertilizers. Auburn, Ala., 1932. 60 p. illus. (Ala. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 238) Cotton: p.15-34.

Van Slyke, L.L. Fertilizers and crop production. New York, Orange Judd publishing co., inc., 1932. 493 p. illus. Cotton: p.462-464, 473.

Velizhev, V. Osnovnye vyvody iz rabor Khersonskoi opytnoi stantsii s khlopchatnikom. Tashkent. Nauchnoissledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovodstvu. Bulletin no.7-8, 1931, p.10-15. tables. (Published at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.)

Fundamental results from work at Kherson cotton experiment station.

"Cotton cultivation in the steppes of Ukraine depends on the introduction of varieties which ripen sufficiently early to escape the frosts. The introduction of these, together with a number of cultural improvements, has led to the reconstruction of the agriculture of these steppes."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.4, Apr. 1932, p.A155.

Vilmorin, Pierre de. La culture du cotonnier dans les départements d'Oran et d'Alger. Revue de Botanique Appliquée & d'Agriculture Tropicale, v.10, no.103, Mar. 1930, p.137-143; v.10, no.104, Apr. 1930, p.225-231. (Published at 57, Rue Cuvier, Paris, France)

Cotton production in Oran and Algeria.

"Cotton production, hitherto handled in a haphazard manner, is becoming a technical matter. This is largely because it is now an intensively cultivated irrigation crop. The author gives a study of the 1925-28 production and then takes up the 1929 situation by regions."-Social Science Abstracts, v.4, no.9, Sept. 1932, p.1354.

Willis, L.G., and Rankin, W. H. Is ammonium hydroxide toxic to cotton plants? Science, v.76, no.1966, Sept. 2, 1932, p.214-215. (Published at Lancaster, Pa.)

Reply to article by V.A. Tiedjens in which he took exception to conclusions arrived at by the authors in a previous study of fertilizers.

## Diseases

Abbott, E.V. Further notes on plant diseases in Peru. Phytopathology, v.21, no.11, Nov. 1931, p.1061-1071. tables. (Published at Lime and Green Sts., Lancaster, Pa.)

"Contribution from the Department of Plant Pathology, Estacion Experimental Agricola, Lima, Peru."

"Fusarium wilt is rapidly becoming more serious in



the valleys where it occurs, particularly in the Rimac and Carabayllo, and is causing the abandonment of cotton culture on several plantations...Certain varieties of American Upland cotton [Rowden 40, Rowden 2119, Super Seven, Dixie Triumph, and Express] developed in the United States for their resistance to wilt, have failed to show promise when planted in wilt-infested soil in Peru." Powdery mildew, aerolate mildew and *Alternaria* leaf spot are also mentioned.

Husain, Afzal. Leaf-curl in cotton and other plants. *Nature*, v.130, Aug.27, 1932, p.312. (Published by Macmillan and Co., St.Martin's St., London, W.C.2, England)

Virus causing leaf crinkle in Sudan not the same as causes leaf crinkle in zinnias at Dehra Dun.

Miles, L.E., and Persons, T.D. Verticillium wilt of cotton in Mississippi. *Phytopathology*, v.22, no.9, Sept. 1932, p.767-773. chart, table. (Published at Lime and Green Sts., Lancaster, Pa.)

Reports the discovery of this disease in Mississippi in 1930.

Williams, O.B., and Glass, H.B. Agglutination studies on *Phytomonas malvaceara*. *Phytopathology*, v.21, no.12, Dec.1931, p.1181-1184. table. (Published at Lime and Green Sts., Lancaster, Pa.)

Literature cited: p.1183-1184.

"Agglutination experiments with 14 strains of *Phytomonas malvaceara* (*Bacterium malvacearum*) isolated from field cotton in Texas showed that a high-titred agglutinating serum can be produced for this organism. Cross-reactions with heterologous strains of the same organism revealed considerable differences in agglutinating titre, but no fundamental serological variations between the strains used could be established by absorption tests."—Textile Institute, *Journal*, v.23, no.8, Aug.1932, p.A413.

### Farm Engineering

Grande, Pedro. Maquinas que colhem o algodao. *Boletim de Agricultura, Zootecnica e Veterinaria*, v.5, no.4, Apr.1932, p.33-37. illus. (Published by Secretaria da Agricultura, Estado de Minas-Gerais, Brazil)

Cotton-picking machines.

Smith, H.P., and others. The mechanical harvesting of cotton. College Station, Tex., 1932. 72 p. illus. (Tex.Agr.Exp.Sta.Bul.452)



Farm Management

Sanders, J.T. Incomes decline but taxes do not decline proportionately, on Oklahoma cotton farms. Oklahoma Cotton Grower, v.12, no.20, Aug.10, 1932, p.4. (Published at P.O.Box 1257, Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Includes estimates on incomes in relation to taxes in several counties in Oklahoma from 1915 to 1931.

Texas farmers cut cotton production costs. Cotton Trade Journal, v.12, no.36, Sept.10, 1932, p.2. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Reports several answers to questionnaire on cotton production costs. "These cost figures, as may be seen, vary so greatly that it is certain no two persons will agree as to what it costs to raise a pound of cotton."

Farm Social Problems

Allen, Ruth. The labor of women in the production of cotton. Austin, Tex., 1931. 285 p. illus., tables. (Texas University. Bul.3134. Bureau of research in the social sciences. Study no.3)

"This monograph deals with the life and work of women who live on the cotton farms of Texas and who form a considerable part of the group classified in the census of 1920 as 'farm population'...The group of women just defined is significant from several viewpoints. First, it is intimately involved in the long-continued depression in the farming industry. The standard of living, the kind of work done, and all phases of the social and economic life are tied inextricably to the prices of cotton. Consequently, some knowledge of the group may lead to a clearer light upon the manifold forces at work in determining the amount of cotton produced and the resulting price."

Cooperation in Production

Dunlavy, Henry. A standardized cotton community. Farm and Ranch, v.51, no.17, Sept.1, 1932, p.14, 19. charts. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Describes the results of raising one variety of cotton in the Heidenheimer community of Texas. Charts show the staple length of cotton ginned at the one-variety gin, at a neighboring several-variety gin, and for the state as a whole.

PREPARATIONGinning

French, H.M. Motors and control for cotton gins and cottonseed-oil mills. Melliand Textile Monthly, v.4, no.6, Sept.1932, p.357-359. illus. (Published by Textile Manufacturers Monthly, Inc., 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N.Y.)

To be continued.

Killough, D.T. Improved ginning and its relation to the spinning value of cotton. Acco Press, v.10, no.9, Sept. 1932, p.8-9. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

Also in Cotton Ginners' Journal, v.4, no.1, Oct.1932, p.9-10.

MARKETINGGeneral

Bombay millowners' association. Report...for the year 1930...presented to the annual general meeting held on 19th March 1931. Bombay, G.Claridge and co., ltd.. 1931. 475 p.

Conditions in the Indian cotton textile industry during 1930. Includes also standards of East African cotton: p.21-23.

Commercial and financial chronicle, comp. Cotton crop of the United States for the year ending July 31, 1932. New York, 1932. 16 p. maps, tables.

"The whole movement for the 12 months is given... with such suggestions and explanations as the peculiar features of the year appear to require."

Also in Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.135, no.3509, Sept.24, 1932, p.2106-2124.

Geller, Carl. A retrospect of American cotton season of 1931-1932 and prospects for the new season. Commerce and Finance, v.21, no.39, Sept.28, 1932, p.1198-1199. (Published by Theo.H.Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Chart shows seasonal high and low prices of spot cotton at New York for 100 years.

Gusler, Gilbert. Cotton outlook better! Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, v.45, no.18, Sept.15, 1932, p.417. chart. (Published by Oklahoma Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Summarizes the "main features of this year's cotton situation."

How cotton trade leaders view the outlook. Commerce and Finance, v.21,no.39, Sept.28,1932, p.1215-1218. (Published by Theo.H.Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St.,New York,N.Y.)

Opinions of U.B.Blalock, C.T.Revere, Philip B.Weld and others.

International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations. International cotton statistics (preliminary result) Consumption of cotton for half-year ending 31st July,1932 and stocks of cotton in spinners' hands on 1st August, 1932 with previous figures for comparison. Manchester,1932. 28 p. tables.

Comment in Textile Weekly, v.10, no.236, Sept.9,1932, p.29, 31. tables.

Mayer, Richard J. The outlook for cotton. The statistical position has been greatly improved. Barron's Weekly, v.12,no.37, Sept.12,1932, p.16. (Published at 30 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.)

Gives the three basic factors affecting the trend as "the influence of the statistical position with particular emphasis on the old-crop surplus, the yield probabilities for this season's output, and the outlook for demand." Low production costs are also mentioned.

### Demand and Competition

Belden, Frank E. 460 uses for rayon. Premier Rayon Review, v.3, no.1, Aug./Sept.1932, p.14-16. table. (Published by Industrial Rayon Corp., 9801 Walford Ave., Cleveland, Ohio)

Table compares consumption of rayon, cotton, silk and wool (in pounds)--1921-1931.

Burnett-Hurst,A.R. Lancashire and the Indian market. Royal Statistical Society, Journal,v.95,pt.3,1932, p. 395-440. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2, England)

Read before the Society, March 15,1932.

Appendix I.Tables showing statistics for Indian mills, imports, etc.: p.428-434.-Appendix II.Imports of miscellaneous cotton manufactures into India: p.435-436.-Appendix V.Glossary of Indian terms: p.440.

Discussion of paper: p.440-454.

"The aim of this paper is to survey the trade in yarn and piece goods immediately before,during, and after the war, with special reference to the post-war period.I propose to describe some of the chief factors which have influenced,adversely or favourably, the course of trade, and to attempt to assess



upon other than statistical grounds the relative importance of each."

Extracts in Indian Textile Journal, v.42, no.499, Apr. 1932, p.217-218.

Busby, H.S. Manufacturing opportunities. Cotton Trade Journal, v.12, no.35, Sept.3, 1932, p.2. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Openings for cotton manufactures, such as cotton wall-covering, canvas overalls, cotton containers.

China's cotton yarn industry. Textile Colorist, v.54, no.644, Aug.1932, p.560. (Published at the Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Includes statistics on number of mills, output, and imports of raw cotton.

Cotton goods. Excess output problem. Times [London] Imperial and Foreign Trade and Engineering Supplement, v.30, no.724, May 21, 1932, p.54. table. (Published by Times Publishing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4, England)

Survey of the situation in the British Empire.

Cotton tarpaulins would add four years service to farm machinery. Cotton Trade Journal, v.12, no.37, Sept.17, 1932, p.6. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Reviews survey by the Cotton Textile Institute, New Uses Section.

Development of cotton growing in the U.S.S.R. British Russian Gazette and Trade Outlook, v.8 (New ser.), May 1932, p.207-208. illus., tables. (Published at Walter House, Bedford St., London, W.C.2, England)

Surveys the growth of the cotton industry since the Revolution.

Ellinger, Barnard. Exports of cotton piece goods. Trade analysed over series of years. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.25, no.634, Aug.13, 1932, p.138. tables. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Analysis by markets for the Lancashire trade. Table shows quantity shipped to each, 1920-29, 1929, 1931.

Gokhale, R.G. The growth of trade in raw cotton and cotton goods between India and Japan. Indian Textile Journal, v.42, no.502, July 1932, p.334-337. tables. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

The "R.D.Tata Memorial Fund" prize essay.

Gt. Britain. Board of trade. An industrial survey of the Lancashire area (excluding Merseyside) made for the



Board of trade by the University of Manchester. London, H.M.Stationery office, 1932. 380 p.tables.

Chap.2. The extent and distribution of the surplus of labour. The cotton industry: p.8-19.-Chap.4. The cotton industry: p.94-130. Considers industrial and labor problems.-Chap.5. Technical changes and the demand for labour in the cotton industry: p.131-147.

Reviewed in Textile Mercury and Argus,v.87,no.2265, Aug.12,1932,p.122.

Extracts in Textile Manufacturer,v.58,no.693,Sept. 1932, p.357.

Gt.Britain.Dept. of overseas trade. Economic conditions in Brazil December 1931. Report by J.Garnett Lomax. London, H.M.Stationery office,1932. 90 p. tables. (No.54-506)

Cotton piece-goods and yarns imports: p.37-38.-Cotton textile industry: p.44.

Abstract in Textile Manufacturer, v.58,no.692, Aug. 1932, p. 305.

Gt.Britain.Dept. of overseas trade. Economic conditions in Morocco 1930-1931. By W.S. Edmonds and others. London, H.M.Stationery office,1932. 75 p. tables. (No.54-504)

Cotton goods: p.11. Statistics for imports.

Local raw material: p.19."Cotton cultivation has made little headway in Morocco and it is doubted whether there is any profit in its continuance."

Excerpt in Textile Weekly, v.9,no.234, Aug.26,1932, p.594-595.

Gt.Britain.Dept. of overseas trade. Economic conditions in the Netherlands 1931 (dated March,1932) Report by R.V.Laming. London, H.M.Stationery office,1932. 132 p. tables. (No.54-512)

Cotton. p.67.

Gt.Britain.Dept. of overseas trade. Economic conditions in the Netherlands East Indies September, 1931. Report by H.A.N.Bluet. London, H.M.Stationery office,1932. 126 p. tables. (No.54-501)

Textiles: p.44-50.

Reviewed in Textile Weekly, v.9,no.215, Apr.1932, p.141.

Grünbaum,Heinz. Die welttextilkrise. Zur umschichtung der internationalen industriestruktur. Berlin, Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Vierteljahrshefte zur Konjunkturforschung. Sonderheft 24, 1931. 51 p. (Published by R.Hobbing, Berlin, Germany)

The world textile crisis: Rearrangement of the international industrial structure.

This contribution is described as an attempt to follow, with the aid of the most comprehensive statis-

tical material possible, the business cycle of all important textile industries of the world, down to the present time, and to bring out the most significant structural factors which--in increasing the cyclical pressure-- contributed to the unusually severe crisis last year: Cotton comes in for some consideration. A number of tables are included; also a list of literature references and sources."--H.E. Brockway.

Hammersley, S.S. Present and future of the cotton trade. Need for wholesale, not piecemeal, reconstruction. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.25, no.634, Aug. 13, 1932, p.129,130. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

"To sum up, the present duty of employers and employed in the Lancashire cotton trade is to increase its industrial efficiency and diminish its potential productive capacity."

The Imperial economic conference at Ottawa. Textile Recorder, v.50, no.594, Sept.15,1932, p.30. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Abstract of report presented by the United Kingdom cotton trade representative who attended the Ottawa conference. "After a general review of the purpose and standing of the delegation, the report makes specific reference to those Empire countries in which Lancashire cotton spinners and manufacturers have trading interests." Discusses India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada.

Import of cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture. Tariff board enquiry regarding increase of duty. Indian Trade Journal, v.106, no.1362, July 28,1932, p.243. (Published by Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

"Resolution [No.341-T.(161), dated the 25th July, 1932] of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce," authorizing the enquiry.

Indian and Empire cottons. Improved Indian varieties replacing other growths. Textile Weekly, v.10, no.235, Sept.2,1932, p.7-8. table. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Comments on the preliminary trade agreements arrived at during the Ottawa Conference and the Technological Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on standard Indian cottons, 1932 (Tech.Bul.21)

The Indian Tariff board: further representations by commercial associations. Indian Textile Journal, v.42, no.502, July 1932, p.325-328. (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India)



- India's cotton imports. Textile Manufacturer, v.58, no. 693, Sept.1932, p.361. (Published by Emmott and Co., Ltd., 65, King St., Manchester, England)  
Short discussion of effect of tariff on imports from Japan and Lancashire.
- India's new cotton mills. Ahmedabad as Bombay's rival. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.25, no.638, Sept.10, 1932, p.210. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)
- Jenny, Caspar. Die schweizerische baumwollindustrie. Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Statistik und Volkswirtschaft, v.66, no.4, 1930, p.573-593. (Published at Bern, Switzerland) Not examined.  
The Swiss cotton industry.  
Noted in Social Science Abstracts, v.4, no.9, Sept. 1932, p.1429.
- Lester, Stephen. Canada's cotton industry. Developments of ninety years. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.25, no.630, July 16, 1932, p.59-60. illus. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)
- Let's diversify and prosper. Cotton, v.96, no.9, Sept. 1932, p.29, 69, 71, 73. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)  
"The cotton industry, with its ages of tradition, is renewing itself and realizing possibilities from the ever-widening field of human activities in the way of material things. It has been said that there are 10,000 potential uses for cotton." Mentions new outlets for cotton manufacture, such as umbrella cloths, tire fabrics, combinations with rubber as in raincoats.
- MacLaren, J.R. La industria algodonera Norteamericana. Hacienda, v.27, no.9, Sept.1932, p.331-333. illus. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.)  
The North American cotton industry.
- Malik, H.S. Agricultural products--industrial materials. Indian Trade Journal, v.106, no.1362, July 28, 1932, p.235-240. (Published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)  
From the Report of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London for 1931-32 by H.A.F. Lindsay.  
Includes discussion of Indian trade with the United Kingdom in jute, hemp, cotton, silk, wool and oil-seeds (including cotton seed)
- Martin, H.D. Cotton manufacturing resourcefulness. Textile Colorist, v.53, no.633, Sept.1931, p.593-595. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Mills, Fred. The decline of the old cotton industry was inevitable but Lancashire not to blame. Textile Mercury and Argus, v.87, no.2265, Aug.12, 1932, p.123. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)  
"What have we learned from the depression?--1."

Mumford, Charles M. Are we ready for business revival. Well balanced organizations will benefit most--Practical original ideas must replace traditions--Ability to meet and conquer fair competition will determine success. American Wool and Cotton Reporter, v.46, no.37, Sept. 15, 1932, p.9-10. (Published by Frank P. Bennett and Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

"It is well and good that there should be statistics available whereby the management may obtain data as to the quantity of raw material in storage, the amount of finished goods in storage at the mills held by brokers or wholesale houses, and in the retail stores, but when it comes to the point where these statistics collectors try to tell you that you must or must not run your mill, on account of the quantity of stored goods, then they are overstepping their bounds."

Niemeyer, A. The markets for German textile goods. Textile Recorder, v.50, no.594, Sept. 15, 1932, p.24, tables. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"The shrinkage for the markets for German textile goods, measured by the quantities exported, amounted to about 12% as against 1930."

Odenkirchen, Th.J. De invloed van de crisis op den invoer van katoenen manufacturen in Ned.-Indie. Indische Mercur, v.55, no.8, Feb.24, 1932, p.101-103, tables. (Published by J.H.deBussy, Rokin 60-62, Amsterdam, Netherlands)

The influence of the crisis on the import of cotton piece goods into the Dutch East Indies.

"The crisis had a considerable influence on the import of European cotton goods into the Dutch East Indies. Of the imports into Java for 1930, 25.9% come from the Netherlands, 17.8% from Great Britain, and 47% from Japan. In the first 9 months of 1931, the share of Great Britain fell to 10.5% and that of Japan rose to 56.9%. The colored-woven textiles are nearly entirely (95.1%) supplied by Japan, and 85.4% of the painted and printed goods imported into Java come at present from Japan."--Social Science Abstracts, v.4, no.9 Sept.1932, p.1436.

Piece-goods exports analysed.1913 comparisons with 1929-31. Textile Weekly, v.10, no.237, Sept.16, 1932, p.54, 55, tables. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Extracts from analysis of "Annual statement of the



trade of the United Kingdom" for 1931 published in the "Board of Trade Journal."

Prospects of cotton industry in Bengal. Indian Textile Journal, v.42, no.502, July 1932, p.329. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

"An examination of all the factors, favourable and unfavourable, to the starting of the industry."

Schami, A. Die agrarkrise in Aegyptien. Agrar-Probleme, v.3, no.1/2, 1930, p.156-172. (Issued by Internationalen Agrar-Institut Wosdvischenka 14, Moskau, U.S.S.R.)

The agricultural crisis in Egypt.

In the writer's view the agricultural depression in Egypt is the direct result of imperialism and demogogy and will yield only to a successful anti-imperialistic agrarian revolution. That Egyptian cotton has been able to compete with American cotton has been due to the great fertility of the Egyptian soil which in 1928 produced almost three times as much cotton as was produced in the United States. In recent years, however, the cost of production of Egyptian cotton has increased while that of American cotton has decreased. The excellent quality of the Egyptian cotton which commanded a market has now been equalled by that of the Sudan and India, and the extensive use of artificial silk has provided another competitive factor on the world market.

Tariffs on cotton yarns. Serious increase in German duties. Textile Weekly, v.10, no.236, Sept.9, 1932, p.32. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Todd, John A. Cotton crops. Yield and demand. Times [London] Imperial and Foreign Trade and Engineering Supplement, v.30, no.724, May 21, 1932, p.26. tables. (Published by Times Publishing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4, England)

"Annual survey of the progress of cotton growing in the Empire." Tables show British Empire cotton crops, 1925-31, by countries, and United Kingdom's consumption of different cottons, Empire vs. foreign.

Abstract in Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.8, Aug. 1932, p.A412.

Volin, L., and Beals, Gordon P. Current Russian agricultural developments. Foreign Crops and Markets, v.25, no.13, Sept.26, 1932, p.446-466. maps, tables. (Published by Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"This statement is an attempt to bring together and review such 1932 Russian agricultural information as is available."

Cotton: p.448, 452.

Wang, Veing. The world economic crisis and China's export commodities. Export Inspection Bulletin, v.3, no. 8, Aug. 15, 1932, p.1,3,6. (Published by the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, Ministry of Industries, 15 Museum Road, Shanghai, China)

Effect of crisis on cotton yarn and cloth trade: p.3.

### Supply and Movement

U.S. Bureau of the census. Cotton production in the United States crop of 1931. Prepared under supervision of Harvey J. Zimmerman. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1932. 41 p. tables.

Figures for cotton ginned to certain dates in each state.

"Zany." Supply and demand control through law is suggested. Cotton Ginners' Journal, v.3, no.12, Sept. 1932, p.7, 11-12. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Outlines plan to control cotton production in the United States. Items suggested are "an United States cotton production board of control," and regulation of gins.

### Prices

Basis transaction of cotton yarn in Japan. The new move defined: an object lesson to India. Indian Textile Journal, v.42, no.502, July 1932, p.330-332. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

"Spinning mill, in this kind of contract, sells to yarn dealers forward goods, fixing counts, brand, quantity, month of delivery and basis on the price to be fixed by the Exchange for that month, i. e., the parties fix basis only instead of contract price which is to be fixed later."

Griffith, M., and Strow, H. The relation of price to the physical characteristics of some white cotton fabrics. Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bimonthly Bulletin, no.158, Sept./Oct. 1932, p.186-188. (Published at Columbus, Ohio)

Maddox, James G. Relation of grade and staple length of cotton to prices received by farmers in local markets of Arkansas. Fayetteville, Ark., 1932. 76 p. tables. (Ark. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 274)

### Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

N.O. exchange issues denial of manipulation charged by Texas legislature. Cotton and Cotton Oil News, v.33,



no.39, Sept.24,1932, p.11,14. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St.,Dallas,Tex.)

Issued by Russell Clark. Gives text of memorandum addressed to lieutenant governor of Texas denying "charges that the recent slump in cotton prices was brought about by manipulation by operators on the New Orleans cotton exchange."

Thompson,J.S. Selling to India. A letter to the cotton trade. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.25,no.636, Aug.27,1932,p.177. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Plan to equip lorries as miniature shops and sell Lancashire cotton goods to villagers at their homes.

### Services and Facilities

Caldwell, T. J. Commodity financing--1921. Cotton Digest. v.4, no.47, Sept.3,1932, p.5. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

History of the Federal International Banking Company which was "very active in financing the accumulation and the movement of cotton for export to all ports of the world...During its four years of activity, it financed nearly \$100,000,000 of cotton for export and.. out of that total of cotton financed, only two or three losses were suffered, amounting to less than \$30,000 in all, which shows that the financing of cotton for export, when properly handled, is probably the safest kind of banking that can be done...Concretely, the function of the Federal International Banking Company was that of tapping the great sources of credit such as the Federal Reserve System, the War Finance Corporation, and the discount market generally, and putting such funds to work in the handling of Southern products." Suggests that "if the Federal International Banking Company were alive, it would be ideally situated for making large use of [the] great potential facility" of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

O'Neil,George E. Controlling and the cotton shipper. Cotton Digest, v.4, no.47, Sept.1932,p.4-5. (Published at Houston,Tex.)

Factors which influence the shipper in the choice of a controller.

Reeves, Alfred. Facts about truck competition. Cotton Trade Journal, v.12, no.36, Sept.10,1932, p.2. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

Schmölder,Walter Gustav Karl Alfred. Die bedeutung der amerikanischen baumwolle für die kontinentale textil-industrie, unter besonderer berücksichtigung der funktion der Bremer baumwollbörse für den baumwollhandel. Köln, 1931. 69 p.

Bibliography: p.[v]-vii.

Inaug.-diss.-Köln.

The importance of American cotton for the European textile industry, with special reference to the operations of the Bremen cotton exchange.

### Cooperation in Marketing

Bishop, George. Ten years experience of co-operative marketing in Oklahoma. Cotton Trade Journal, v.12, no.37, Sept.17, 1932, p.4. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

"Those of us who have followed the movement, studied it fairly and checked it squarely must conclude that the plan has failed."

Blalock, U. Benton. 10 years of cooperative marketing--and what has it really accomplished? North Carolina Cotton Grower, v.11, no.9, Sept. 1932, p.1,3. (Published at Raleigh, N.C.)

Work of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association.

Campbell, M.S. Mr. Creekmore as I see him. Bureau Farmer (Texas ed.), v.7, no.11, July 1932, p.9. (Published at Fort Wayne, Ind.)

Mentions some results of cooperative marketing.

Cotton co-op offers three sales plans. Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, v.45, no.18, Sept.15, 1932, p.416. (Published by Oklahoma Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

"The Oklahoma Cotton growers association will this year offer its members three cotton sales plans or pools as follows: Immediate fixation pool; valuation pool; daily option pool." Describes the plans.

Garrow, J.W. The farm board and cotton. Northwestern Miller, v.171, no.9, Sept.21, 1932, p.746-748, 758. illus. (Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

Gelles, Bernard. The broker vs. the professor. Commerce and Finance, v.21, no.39, Sept.28, 1932, p.1197. (Published by Theo.H.Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Free competition versus "a centralized co-operative."

Comment on the result of Federal Farm Board activities.

### UTILIZATION

#### Fiber, Yarn and Fabric Quality

Ahmad, Nazir. Technological reports on standard Indian cottons, 1932. Bombay, Times of India press, 1932.



109 p. tables. (Indian central cotton committee. Technological laboratory. Technological bul., Series A, no. 21)

"The Technological Reports included in the present bulletin contain the detailed results of... tests on standard cottons of nine seasons, viz., 1923-32, together with the Agricultural Details, the Grader's valuation reports, and the Spinning Master's report on each cotton... A new statistic, called 'fibre-length irregularity,' has been introduced, which should be regarded as a measure of the percentage of short fibres present in a cotton... Samples of the recent American crop were obtained and tested, and the results of these tests will be found in this bulletin."- Preface.

Extracts in Textile Manufacturer, v. 58, no. 693, Sept. 1932, p. 338.

Astbury, W. T. The X-ray diffraction photographs of fibres. Methods of X-ray analysis and the structural explanation of textile properties disclosed thereby. Textile Manufacturer, v. 58, no. 692, Aug. 1932, p. 323-325. illus. (Published by Emmott and Co., Ltd., 65 King St., Manchester, England)

From the "Photographic Journal."

Recent lecture to the Photographic Society.

Atsuki, Katsumoto. Prüfapparat für dehnbarkeit und zerreißfähigkeit von fasern. Kunstseide, v. 13, no. 11, Nov. 1931, p. 392-393. illus., table. (Published by H. Jentgen, Verlagsgesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin-Lichterfelde-W, Germany)

Translated from Japanese into German by K. Roos.

Apparatus for testing extensibility and tensile strength of fibers.

Barnard, Albert D. Cotton yarn defects. A trouble review surveying some causes. Textile World, v. 82, no. 3, Sept. 1932, p. 546-547. illus. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

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Calculator for figuring yarn numbers. Cotton, v. 96, no. 9, Sept. 1932, p. 42, illus. (Published by W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Describes "simple pocket calculator" developed by the Henry L. Scott Co.

Committee D-13 busy. Fibre and Fabric, v. 85, no. 2482, Aug. 27, 1932, p. 19. (Published by Wade Publishing Co., 465 Main St., Kendall Sq., Cambridge, Mass.)

Short report on work in progress or contemplated

for coming year.

Also in American Silk and Rayon Journal, v.51, no. 9, Sept. 1932, p.28.

Corley, James R. The effect of texture compression on the tensile strength of standard numbered cotton duck. Rubber Age, v.31, no.6, June 25, 1932, p.233-236. charts, tables. (Published by the Palmerton Publishing Co., Inc., 250 West 57th St., New York, N.Y.)

"This investigation was primarily aimed to be a study of effect of texture compression on tensile strength of numbered duck, having in mind its value as an instrument for use in designing mechanical fabrics to meet definite strength needs. A further consideration of the details shows it has a very great influence on surface wear of fabrics, or the quality to resist disintegration uses."

Doehner, H. Eine neue methode zur feststellung von bruchfestigkeit und bruchdehnung einer bestimmten anzahl von wollhaaren oder anderen textilfasern. Züchtungskunde, v.7, no.5, May 1932, p.179-187. illus. (Published by Paul Parey, Berlin SW 11, Germany)

A new method of determining the strength and elongation of a definite number of wool or other textile fibers.

"A method is given for counting a definite number of fibres, as also for the adaptation of an elasticity measurement apparatus for obtaining their extensibility and breaking strength."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.7, July 1932, p.A397.

[Donovan, J. Davis] A manual for testing second-hand material. Droll Trade Journal, v.10, no.8, Aug. 1932, p.38-39. (Published by Droll Publishing Co., 341 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.)

Reprint of manual entitled "Method of detecting second-hand material."

"Used cotton may be distinguished from new...by the use of the ultra-violet rays, and this method is both simple and economical." Describes equipment and method.

Doute, Ernest H. Technology of, analysis, dissecting and calculating rayon and mixed fabrics. Rayon and Synthetic Yarn Journal, v.13, no.8, Aug. 1932, p.12-13, 30-31. charts, tables. (Published at 303 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Includes cost of manufacturing rayon and cotton mixed fabrics.

Duclaux, J. La cellulose. Société Chimique de Belgique Bulletin, v.41, no.1, Jan. 1932, p.1-29. (Published at



83, Rue Souveraine, Bruxelles, Belgium)

"A review on the constitution of cellulose."-Chemical Abstracts, v.26,no.10, May 20,1932,p.2861.

The duties of the cloth grader. Cotton,v.96,no.9,Sept. 1932,p.63-64. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Co.,Atlanta,Ga.)

Letter to the editor.

Lists some of the defects in cloth as it comes from the weave room and describes skill needed by grader.

Farr,W.K., and Clark,G.L. Cotton fibers.II.Structural features of the wall suggested by X-ray diffraction analyses and observations in ordinary and plane-polarized light. Contribution from Boyce Thompson Institute, v.4,no.3,Sept.1932,p.273-295. illus. (Published at Yonkers,N.Y.)

Haworth,W.N. Molecular structure of cellulose and of amylose. Nature,v.129,no.3253, Mar.5,1932,p.365. (Published by Macmillan and Co., Ltd.,St.Martin's St., London,W.C.2,England)

"From a study of the hydrolysis of completely methylated cellulose and starch, Haworth draws the conclusion that there are not more than 200 glucose units in the cellulose molecule or more than 20 aglucose units in the starch molecule."-Textile Institute, Journal,v.23,no.6,June 1932,p.A347.

Indicated trends of pure and applied research in the textile industry. Textile Colorist, v.54, no.644, Aug.1932,p.520-522. (Published at the Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"Read before the Georgia Academy of Science,"

by Hibbard S. Busby

Lists significant pieces of research in the fields of design, engineering, manufacturing processes, raw material, pure science. Mentions work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in technique and apparatus for preginning-drying of cotton staple, and in research on the nature of the cotton fiber.

Irvine,J.C. Molecular structure of polysaccharides. Nature, v.129, no.3256, Mar.26, 1932, p.470-471. (Published by Macmillan and Co., Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, W. C. 2, England)

"States that the experimental facts advanced by Haworth [Nature, v.129, no.3253,Mar.5,1932,p.365] have been known to him for some years but that studies of methylated polysaccharides are so beset with pitfalls that he is reluctant to interpret the results in the present state of knowledge."-Textile Institute, Journal,v.23,no.6,June 1932,p.A347.

Iwasaki, Sin-iti-ro, and Sugino, Eiji. Untersuchung über viskose XXXVIII mitteil-ung.Über die depolymerisierung der cellulose bei der alterung der alkali-cellulose sowie bei der xanthogenierung. Society of chemical Industry, Japan, Journal,v.34,no.12, Supplemental Binding, p.498B-500B. charts, tables. (Published at Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan)

"Cotton paper was immersed in 17.7 per cent. sodium hydroxide, pressed, separated into fibres and kept with air in a closed flask. The viscosity fell about 20 per cent. in 5.5 hours, then remained practically constant; the copper number was approximately the same after 2 days; the iodine number was constant."-Textile Institute, Journal,v.23,nc.8,Aug.1932,p.A455-A456.

Krais,P., and Buchheim, R. Study of waterproofing processes for fabrics for clothing. Chemical Abstracts, v.26,no.16,Aug.20,1932, p.4478-4479. (Published by American Chemical Society, Easton,Pa.)

From Textile Forschung,v.13, 1931, p.94-98.

"Three different dark colored fabrics (navy blue cotton serge, black wool poplin, black crepe de chine with acetate warp and viscose filler) were subjected to 20 different waterproofing processes, and 3 impermeability tests were applied to each. The absorption of water varied from 27.9 to 89.5% and the penetration of water from 0 to 0.23 CC. per min."

Lomax,J. Standardisation in textile testing. Textile Institute, Journal,v.23,no.8,Aug.1932,p.P217-P220. (Published at 16, St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

"It is of interest to everyone concerned with textile testing to pause and review the systems of measurements now in use, to consider how they have grown up in the past, to ask whether they are suitable for actual present use, and to see whether they cannot be improved upon in any way." Suggests that simpler measurements of count, strength,twist, moisture content,etc., are needed.

Morgan,O.M. Oil damage to cotton tenting materials. Canadian Journal of Research,v.6,no.3,Mar.1932,p.306-308. tables. (Published by the National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Canada)

Contribution from the National Research Laboratories, Canada.

"The effect of weathering on white and brown (Mineral Khaki) cotton duck tenting materials treated with a variety of oils has been investigated. Vegetable oils have the greatest deteriorating action. Cottonseed oil has been shown to preduce the greatest



weakening effect, giving tensile strength losses of 73% during a 240-day exposure. Mineral oil exerts only a moderate damaging effect. It is possible that the tensile strength losses are proportional to the iodine values but this has not been definitely established. Mineral Khaki has a very definite weather-proofing and oil resisting action when impregnated in cotton."-Abstract.

Neale, Sidney Maurice, and Stringfellow, William Arthur. The shrinkage of cotton yarn and the viscosity of its solutions in aqueous caustic soda-cuprammonium hydroxide. Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.8, Aug. 1932, p.T177-T182. chart, tables. (Published at 16, St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Sakurada, Ichiro. Über die kinetik der acetylierung von cellulosefasern. (I.Mitteilung) Society of Chemical Industry, Japan, Journal, v.35, no.3, Supplemental binding, Mar.1932, p.123B-126B. tables. (Published at Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan)

"Investigation of the mechanism of the esterification of cotton, mercerised cotton and rayons with acetic and other fatty acids shows that the reactions involved proceed in accordance with the diffusion law... Good agreement is obtained between the amounts of acetic acid determined experimentally and the corresponding calculated values. The velocity coefficient  $k$  is greater for celluloses of low than of high viscosity, and becomes smaller for the higher homologues of the fatty acids. The effect of temperature on the coefficient is not very great."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.8, Aug.1932, p.A416.

Shelton, E.M., and Emerson, Robert L. Specification of color on dyed fabrics by spectroanalysis. American Dyestuff Reporter, v.21, no.17, Aug.15, 1932, p.504-509. charts. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"The purpose of this paper is to describe the experience at the laboratory of Cheney Brothers in recording the colors of fabric samples in terms of spectrophotometric curves using the General Electric recording color analyzer with modifications noted."

Singer, Hans. Die hygroskopischen eigenschaften der textilien und deren verhalten während der verarbeitung. Melliand Textilberichte, v.13, no.8, Aug.1932, p.411-414. diagrs. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

The hygroscopic properties of textiles and their behaviour during manufacture.

"Prof.Ernst Muller established the relation be-

tween the relative humidity and the fiber substance in 1880 in his classical work 'Über den Wassergehalt der Faserstoffe in Seiner Abhängigkeit von dem Fenchtigkeits Gehalt der Atmosphäre.' It is expressed by the equation:  $M = (A - Bh) \frac{4}{100} - t$ . Where M is moisture content (not regain), t is the air temperature, h is the relative humidity and A and B are constants depending on the experimental conditions and the kind of fiber. The regain, R, is then represented by the value:  $R = \frac{100M}{100-M}$  The values for A and B for

the different fibers as determined by Muller were:

	A	B
Cotton	0.8067	0.02912
Flax	1.233	.03055
Silk	2.188	.01640
Carded and washed wool	2.800	.02938."

-From abstract by C.M.Conrad.

Thiessen, Reinhardt. Physical structure of coal, cellulose fiber, and wood as shown by Spierer lens. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, v.24, no.9, Sept.1932, p.1032-1041. illus. (Published at Easton, Pa.)

Literature cited: p.1041.

"The physical structures of cellulose fiber, wood, and coal as seen by the Spierer lens are described and shown by photographs. An attempt has been made to correlate the observations thus made with the structure of the same substances as determined by X-ray methods...The micelle structure of plant tissues is clearly shown and no longer leaves any doubt that wood fibers or cellulose fibers, as in cotton and ramie, are definitely built up of micelles in characteristic arrangement, and verify the Nägeli micelle theory and the structure postulated by x-ray methods."

Urquhart, Alexander Robert, and Eckersall, Norman. The adsorption of water by rayon. Textile Institute, Journal, v.23, no.8, Aug.1932, p.T163-T170. charts, tables (Published at 16, St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

"The present paper describes the application of the methods previously developed for cotton to the determination of the regain-relative humidity curves for a series of rayons"-Introduction and summary.

Vinson, Curtis. Studies in cotton staple and color. Cotton and Cotton Oil News, v.33, no.39, Sept.24, 1932, p.3-4. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

"While no immediate supplanting of hand stapling is in prospect, the work in mechanical stapling and grading of cotton being conducted by scientists both



at home and abroad has reached a stage of considerable significance. This comment is based on observations of the progress made in this field by experts of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and of the Shirley Institute, laboratory of the British Cotton Industry Research Association at Didsbury, Manchester, England." Describes work of these experts.

Zeiss, Carl. Modern testing methods in the textile industry. Indian Textile Journal, v.42, no.502, July 1932, p.346-347. illus. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India.)

Describes instruments of Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany.

### Technology of Manufacture

Amson, C. Effect of dust on wet twisting. Melliand Textile Monthly, v.4, no.6, Sept.1932, p.378-379, diagsr. (Published by Textile Manufacturers Monthly, Inc., 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N.Y.)

May cause breakage of yarn as well as wear on the machinery.

Another opinion on preventing neps. Cotton, v.96, no.9, Sept.1932, p.64-65. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Opposes "close card settings and prefers the Kirschner ahead of the blade beater."

Beck, A. Die gebräuchlichsten formeln für die praxis der baumwollspinnerei. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie, v.47, no.6, June 1932, p.111. (Published by Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig C 1, Germany)

To be continued.

Formulas used in cotton spinning.

Dickens, C.A. Straight-wire clothing...card setting and grinding. Textile World, v.82, no.3, Sept.1932, p.550. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., Inc., 330 W.42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Furry, Margaret S. Evaluating starches for sizing and finishing. Melliand Textile Monthly, v.4, no.6, Sept. 1932, p.371-374. illus., tables. (Published by Textile Manufacturers Monthly, Inc., 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N.Y.)

"Recently the Bureau of Home Economics made a detailed study of the physical properties of starches. A part of that work, described here, gives a method for evaluating starches by measuring the consistency of their cooked pastes."

Henriess, J. Machinery maintenance. XII. Some points on card setting. Changing from short to long staple.



Textile Weekly, v.9, no.234, Aug.26, 1932, p.601. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"Major." Pneumatic conveyance of cotton. Some modern developments. Textile Weekly, v.10, no.236, Sept.9, 1932, p.35-36. illus. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Use of pneumatic conveyors in mixing and blowing rooms.

Mills, L.J. Problems in cotton yarn production. Pt.III. Objects of the different types of fly frames. Textile Mercury and Argus, v.87, no.2264, Aug.5, 1932, p.109. illus. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

To be continued.

Oxley, Arthur E. What can be achieved in cotton carding and what can not. Fibre and Fabric, v.85, no.2482, Aug.27, 1932, p.6-8. diags. (Published by Wade Publishing Co., 465 Main St., Kendall Sq., Cambridge, Mass.)

"(1) Things the card achieves are efficient drafting, and efficient cleaning of the cotton... (2) Some things the card does not achieve are: (a) Regularity of hank of the sliver. (b) Parallelization of fibres within the sliver. (c) Selectivity."

Pomfret, N.H. Spinners must not be haphazard. Textile Mercury and Argus, v.87, no.2263, July 29, 1932, p.85. chart. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"An efficiency maxim for cotton mill managers."

"There are seven particulars to define the conditions under which the yarn is produced, and we shall attempt to point out why all these are necessary." Chart shows "all the main causes which influence the production per thousand spindles on mules."

Pyleman. The mechanism of dyeing. Physical absorption and chemical combination. Textile Colorist, v.54, no.642, June 1932, p.391, 418. (Published at the Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Survey of research on the subject.

Siever, H.L. Dust has marked effect on health of industrial workers. Southern Textile Bulletin, v.43, no.3, Sept.15, 1932, p.8, 18. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Methods of preventing dust in textile mills.

Textile garments without creases. Lancashire firm's great invention. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.25, no.634, Aug.13, 1932, p.131. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Describes new process of Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd. Includes discussion by a Manchester shipper of the invention as a stimulus to trade.

The Tootal anti-crease process. Textile Recorder, v.50, no.594, Sept.14, 1932, p.37. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"The new property is better described as a combination of resistance to and recovery from creasing. The process is based on the incorporation of synthetic resin in the textile material, and is a final process following on bleaching, dyeing or printing." Technical details of the process and summary of its technical advantages.

Also in Textile Weekly, v.10, no.237, Sept.16, 1932, p.63, 65.

Wheeler, R.S. Bleaching and finishing of cotton piece goods. American Dyestuff Reporter, v.20, no.21, Oct.26, 1931, p.696-697. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Paper read at meeting of south-eastern section of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Columbus, Ga., Oct.3, 1931.

### Technology of Consumption

Hammond, C.M. Bond paper from cotton. "King cotton bond," perfected under the direction of the Olmsted-Kirk company, contains three-fourths cotton. To be marketed on its merit for quality. Texas Weekly, v.8, no.36, Sept.3, 1932, p.7. (Published by Peter Molyneaux, McKinney St., Dallas, Tex.)

### SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Fash, R.H. Quality of oil and the rules. Cotton Oil Press, v.16, no.5, Sept.1932, p.11-12. (Published by Interstate Publishing Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

Address at annual convention of the Oklahoma Cotton Seed Crushers Association, Sulphur, Ark., June 28, 1932.

Discusses factors of oil quality and methods of producing desired quality.

Hammond, C.M. A soundly based Texas industry. Texas Weekly, v.8, no.38, Sept.17, 1932, p.8-9. (Published by Peter Molyneaux, McKinney St., Dallas, Tex.)

History of the Interstate Cotton Oil Refining company. Describes a trip through the plant, following a load of crude cottonseed oil through the refining processes. Includes general survey of the cottonseed oil industry in Texas.



[Hilditch, T.P., and others] Some observations on the hydrogenation of fats. Society of Chemical Industry, Journal, v.51, no.26, June 24, 1932, p.195T-203T. tables. (Published at Central House, 46, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, England)

I. The influence of catalyst concentration on the selective hydrogenation of cottonseed oil, by D.R. Dhingra, T.P. Hilditch, and A.J. Rhead: p.195T-198T.-  
 II. The course of hydrogenation of cottonseed oil by the Bolton-Lush continuous hydrogenation process (drip method), by T.P. Hilditch and A.J. Rhead: p.198T-202T.-  
 III. Note on the relative amounts of solid and liquid oleic acids present at different stages of the hydrogenation of olive and cottonseed oils, by T.P. Hilditch and E.C. Jones: p.202T-203T.

Abstract in Chemical Abstracts, v.26, no.16, Aug. 20, 1932, p.4489.

Lickle, C.H. Producing desirable "chemical" linters. Cotton Oil Press, v.16, no.5, Sept. 1932, p.9-10. (Published by Interstate Publishing Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

Suggestions for care of linters at the oil mill so that they will be suitable for bleaching for use in the manufacture of celluloid, rayon, safety glass, etc.

Lush, R.H., and Gelpi, A.J. Cotton seed for dairy cows. [Baton Rouge, La.] 1932. 11 p. illus., tables. (La. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 227)

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